ADHD

Phenomenology of Mothers’ Experiences in Living with Children with ADHD Disorder

H. Gharibi, M.A.
E. Fathi Azar, Ph.D.
Y. Adib, Ph.D.
J. Hatami, Ph.D.
Z. Gholizadeh, Ph.D.

Abstract

Living with children with Attention Deficit/Hyperactive Disorder makes special problems and needs for their mothers. This study evaluates moth-ers’ experiences in living with children with ADHD. This is a qualitative study with a phenomenological approach. Through a convenient sampling, a purposeful sample was selected from

Corresponding author: Dept. of Psychology Isfa-han University, Tehran, Iran.
Tel: +9809188755487
Email: Gharibi@tabrizu.ac.ir
Shams Family Counseling Center in Tabriz.
The sample consisted of 10 mothers that were interviewed through in-depth interview sessions. The participants’ answers were recorded, coded, and organized. The data was analyzed using the seven-step method defined by the Colaizzi method. Findings were summarized in four core concepts namely "family disorderliness", "social worries", "educational worries" and "mothers’ negative experienced senses") as well as several sub-concepts. The findings can contribute to the future plans for improving support resources and therapy strategies for providing the mothers’ mental health.

**Keywords:** Attention Deficit/Hyperactive Disorder, Mothers’ Experiences, Phenomenology.
The Effect of Teaching Stress Management on the Reduction of Psychological Problems of Families with Children suffering from Hearing-Impairment

A. Parand, Ph.D.

G. Movallali, Ph.D.

Abstract
The birth of a hearing-impaired child is an unexpected and stressful event for family. Then family will face many stresses and psychological problems may arise. The aim of this study is to reduce the stress of families of hearing-impaired children by means of a stress management program. The main goal of the program was to promote knowledge and skills of parents during six sessions of education. Subjects were 33 mothers of preschool hearing-impaired children.

Corresponding Author:
Ph.D. in Psychology & Education of Exceptional Children, University of Social Welfare & Rehabilitation Sciences
Tel: +9821-66733882
Email: drgmovallali@gmail.com
A semi-experimental design with a pre-test, post-test design without control group was used. SCL-90 and GHQ questionnaires were administered for the subjects. Data were analyzed by means of paired t-test before and after training sessions. Findings showed a significant reduction of psychological problems in mothers after participating in the stress management program. Regarding the importance of mothers' roles in the rehabilitation of hearing-impaired children, it is necessary to prepare educational programs for them and reduce mothers' stress by supporting them.

**Keywords:** Children with Hearing Impairment, Stress Management, Psychological Damages, Mental Health.
Abstract

The purpose of this study, as a national research, was to investigate the effects of the parents' relational and supervision behavior on the academic achievement and social adjustment of their university student children. 2636 individuals, including 1318 undergraduate, unmarried students from Shahid Beheshti, Tabriz, Isfahan, Gilan and Shahre-Kord universities (421 underachieved, 411 with good achievement who were matched with

A. Mazaheri, Ph.D.

M. S. Sadeghi, Ph.D.

M. Heidari, Ph.D.

Corresponding author: Family Research Institute, Shahid Beheshti University (G.C), Tehran Tel: +9821-29902387
Email: m_sadeghi@sbu.ac.ir
the underachieved group, 237 malad-justed and 245 with no problem in their adjustment and/or achievement who were matched with the maladj-usted group), and 1318 responded parents (mother or father) were selected through systemic sampling method. Both members of the family (student and his/her parent) separately compl-eted a questionnaire about quality and quantity of the students' relationships with their family and also the parents' supervision beliefs and behavior. The results revealed that the maladjusted and underachieved groups have significantly lower mean scores on the “Quantity of Relationships”, “Quality of relationships”, Supervision Behav-ior”, and “Need for Supervision” scales, all of them as viewed by both the young adult children and parents, than the good-achievement and no-problem groups. The role of the quality of parent-child relationships and amount of parental control on the mental health, academic achievement and adjustment of the university students via increasing their motivations as well as their self-efficacy is discussed.

Keywords: Parental Relationships, University Students, Academic Achi-evement, Social Adjustment, Iran.

(ولاد يا بكي از افرادي كه به عنوان مرافق اصلي با دانشجو زندگي مي كنند. با روشه تفسير تحت حضور و سازگاری اجتماعي به محیط دانشگاه بوده که در اين چارچوب از ميان دانشجوين 421 دانشجوی مشروح و 411 نفر معلول مشروح 421 دانشجوی کميت انگليسي 245 نفر معلول کميت انگليسي، انتخاب شدن. سپس به روش خانواده هاي شرکت کننده در طرح (دانشجو و والد بانک خو) بهطور جدایی مقياس ست جنش کيفيت ارتباط با خانواده و ميزان نظارت والدين را تكمل كردن. مقايسه نتایج گزارش شده در این پژوهش نشان داد که تفاوت ميانگين نمرات متغيرهای مقیاسهای جيدگانه (ارتباط از ديد فرزند و والد، گمري ارتباط از ديد فرزند و والد، نظارت از ديد فرزند و والد و لزوم نظارت از ديد فرزند و والد) در بين دانشجوين متعلق به گروههای مشروح، کميت انگليسي و گروه هاي معلول انها بهگونه‌ای است که ميانگين نمرات ارتباط و گمري ارتباط و هميچين نظارت، در دانشجوين و والدين دانشجوين متعلق به گروههای مشروح و کميت انگليسي نسبت به گروههای معلول انها یا بينين تر و تفاوت ميانگين نمرات معنادار است. کيفيت ارتباط والدين با فرزندان، ميزان حيثي و کنترل والدين، از مؤلفه‌های مهم در افزایش سلامت روان دانشجوين است. ارتباط مناسب والدين و فرزندان، همچنین در مورد مشکلات، نبدي نظارت در مورد مسائل تحسيني و اجتماعي و کنترل و نظارت بر وضعیت انها منجر به ايجاد احساس خودکارامتدي در دانشجوين و انگيزه بيشتر برای كسب موفقیت-هاي بعدي در تحصيل مي گردد.

کليدوزهها: رفتارهای ارتباطي والدين، رفتارهای نظارتی والدين، دانشجوين، وضعیت تحصيلي، سازگاري اجتماعي
Comparison of the Efficacy of Cognitive-Behavior Group Therapy with Religious Advice and Classic Cognitive-Behavior Group Therapy on the Quality of Marital Relationship of Women

S. Zadhoosh, Ms.C.

H. T. Neshat Doust, Ph.D.

M. Kalantari, Ph.D.

S. K. Rasolzade Tabatabaee, Ph.D.

Abstract

The Purpose of this study is to compare the efficiency of cognitive behavior group therapy incorporating with religious advices with that of classic cognitive behavior group therapy on the quality of marital relationship in women a sample of 33 women who were recruited through clinical practices of psychotherapists was selected.
by means of on-hand-sampling and randomly assigned to intervention and control groups. One of the intervention groups received 8 sessions of CBRA techniques and the other received 8 sessions of ICBT techniques. Patients were assessed repeatedly through self report measures, including quality of Marital Relationship Inventory and Attitude Religious Inventory.

Result indicate that CBRA group proved to be more significantly more efficient on the quality of marital relationship than the CBT control group (p<0.0001). There were significant differences between groups in the style of communicative subscale in the quality of marital relationship questionnaire (p<0.0001), but on the other subscale there were no significant differences (p>0.05).

Keyword: Cognitive-Behavior Therapy, Religious Advices, Quality of Relationship.
The Effect of Happiness Training on Couples’ Life Quality in Counseling Centers in Esfahan

M. B. Kajbaf, Ph.D.

A. Aghaei, Ph.D.

E. Mahmoody, M.A.

Abstract

The aim of this research is to study the effect of happiness training on the couples’ life quality in counseling centers in Isfahan city. The method of the present research is empirical. 20 couples were selected out of the couples who voluntarily came to the counseling centers; they were classified into two groups using random sampling (one control group and one experimental group).
The treatment given to the experimental group was carried out by the researcher. The instrument used in this study was the Oxford happiness questionnaire (1989) and the life quality questionnaire adopted from the shortened form of global health organization (1994). The collected data was then analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The comparison made between the post-test scores for life quality test and covariance analysis of life quality test showed that there is significant difference between the experimental and control groups in all of the subscales. Generally, the results of this study showed that happiness training will increase the couples’ life quality.

**Keywords**: Happiness, Quality of Life, Couples.
Investigating Personality Disorders of Men Involved in Domestic Abuse in Tabriz

M. Mahmood Aliloo, Ph.D.
B. SamadiRad, Ph.D.
Z. DaneshvarPour, Ph.D. Student

Abstract

The aim of this study, as an ex post facto descriptive study, was investigating personality disorders of involved in domestic abuse in the city of Tabriz. One hundred men (50 men with wife abuse history and 50 men with no history of wife abuse) participated in this study through convenient sampling and completed the Millon Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-III). MANOVA was used in order to compare the mean scores of two groups in

Corresponding author: Dept. of Psychology and educational science
Tel: +98-09123055289
mail: m_aliloo@yahoo.com
the subscales of MCMII-III. The re-sults showed that there are significant differences between the mean scores of two groups in the subscales of avo-idant personality, depressive persona-ity, and dependent personality from clinical personality pattern subscale, the mean of men wife abuse/non-wife abuse scores in subscales of schi-zotypal personality, paranoid from sever clinical personality pattern sub-scale, the mean of men wife abuse/non wife abuse scores in subscales of dysthy-mia, drug dependence, post tr-aumatic stress from clinical syndrome subscale, the mean of men wife abuse/non-wife abuse scores in subscales of thought disorder, major depression disorder, and delusional disorder from sever clinical syndrome subscale. Wi-th regard to higher mean of the wife-abuse men in most of the subscales, results and implications are discussed.

**Keywords**: Personality Disorders, Do-mestic Abuse, Men.

نتایج نشان دادند که بین میانگین نمرات دو گروه مردان همسرآزارانگر و همسرآزار در خرده‌مقیاس‌های شخصیت دویبایه شخصیت، افسردگی و واپشته از خرده‌مقیاس‌های شخصیت بازیگری و همسرآزار در خرده‌مقیاس‌های شخصیت اسکیزوپنیا و پارتیشن‌تفاوت میانگین نمرات دو گروه مردان همسرآزارانگر و همسرآزار در خرده‌مقیاس‌های شخصیت دویبایه نمرات دو گروه مردان (همسرآزارانگر و همسرآزار) در هر سه خرده‌مقیاس اختلال تفکر، اختلال افسردگی اسپیشی و اختلال هذیایی از میانگین نشانگان بالینی شدید، تفاوت معناداری وجود دارد. با توجه به بالاتر بودن میانگین نمرات مردان همسرآزار در بیشتر خرده‌مقیاس‌ها نتایج و پیامدهای پژوهش در مقاله تشریح و تبیین می‌شوند.

کلیدواژه‌ها: اختلالات شخصیت، همسرآزاری، مردان
Investigating Reliability, Validity and Factor Structure of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale

L. Panaghi, Ph.D.  
M. Dehghani, Ph.D.  
M. Abbasi, M.A.  
S. Mohammadi, M.A.  
Gh. Maleki, M.A. Student

Abstract
This study investigates the reliability, validity and factor structure of the conflict tactic scale. A Sample of 395 (206 female, 189 male) were chosen from different region of Tehran by multistage cluster sampling. The CTS2 was used as instrument.
Result showed CTS2 had acceptable convergent and divergent validity in comparing with its subscales. Exploratory factor analysis revealed three factor solutions were labeled physical assault, psychological aggression, and negotiation was the best solution for the Iranian sample. CTS2 and its subscales had good internal consistency (Chronbach’s α=.66 to .86). This study showed CTS2 has appropriate validity and reliability for Iranian sample and is an efficient tool for research and couple counseling.

**Keywords:** CTS2, Validity, Reliability, Spouse, Domestic Abuse.